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WILD LIFE NURSERIES

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What Brings Them In?



DOESN'T THIS SKETCH BRING BACK PLEASANT MEMORIES? An early morning on a marshy lake,—dark shadows of flying ducks swooping over,—dropping in to feed in a nearby Wild Rice-fringed slough—your own thrill as you crouch in the reeds and watch!

WHAT BRINGS THEM IN?

The answer is **FOOD!** Wild ducks **MUST EAT**, and during their migratory flights they stop to rest and feed along the way,—you or I would do the same on a long trip, wouldn't we? When ducks stop on the waters and marshes, they seek for food—the large plump kernels of Giant Wild Rice, tender luscious roots, shoots, tubers of Sago Pond Plant, Wild Celery, Duck Potatoes—just a few of the many important natural duck food plants that produce a bountiful harvest of seeds, roots, tubers, or tender crisp foliage, which wild ducks love.

The shortage of ducks, which, according to all reports, we face this year, usually brings forth the first remedies resorted to in such a crisis—smaller bag limits, and shorter hunting seasons. These measures, while they retard the rate of decrease, **do not INCREASE THE DUCK POPULATION.** Among our country's sportsmen, there is a **big** demand for wild ducks—for the exciting sport that duck hunting affords. Why not then, put forth every effort to produce **MORE DUCKS**—increase the supply to meet the demand? More nesting, breeding and feeding grounds will result in an **increased natural crop of waterfowl.** If every sportsman, hunting club, and private preserve owner would plant the waters and marshes on his property, or those nearby to which he has access, there would be a tremendous increase in natural nesting, breeding and feeding grounds for wild ducks, and a tremendous increase in the duck crop.

Fortunately, where such foods are not now growing, they can be planted very easily, and these hardy foods will grow year after year when once established, making permanent, **LEGAL,** natural feeding grounds. We supply both Northern and Southern grown plants; duck foods for fresh, hard and soft waters, salt, brackish, and alkaline waters; a complete line, something for all conditions.

NOW is an ideal time to plan and plant your feeding grounds for wild ducks. We have helped many sportsmen, hunting clubs and game commissions throughout the U.S. and Canada, make their places favorite stopping and feeding grounds for wild ducks. Areas that a few years ago were worthless waste places, now planted with our natural wild duck foods, are now attracting thousands of ducks, that swarm

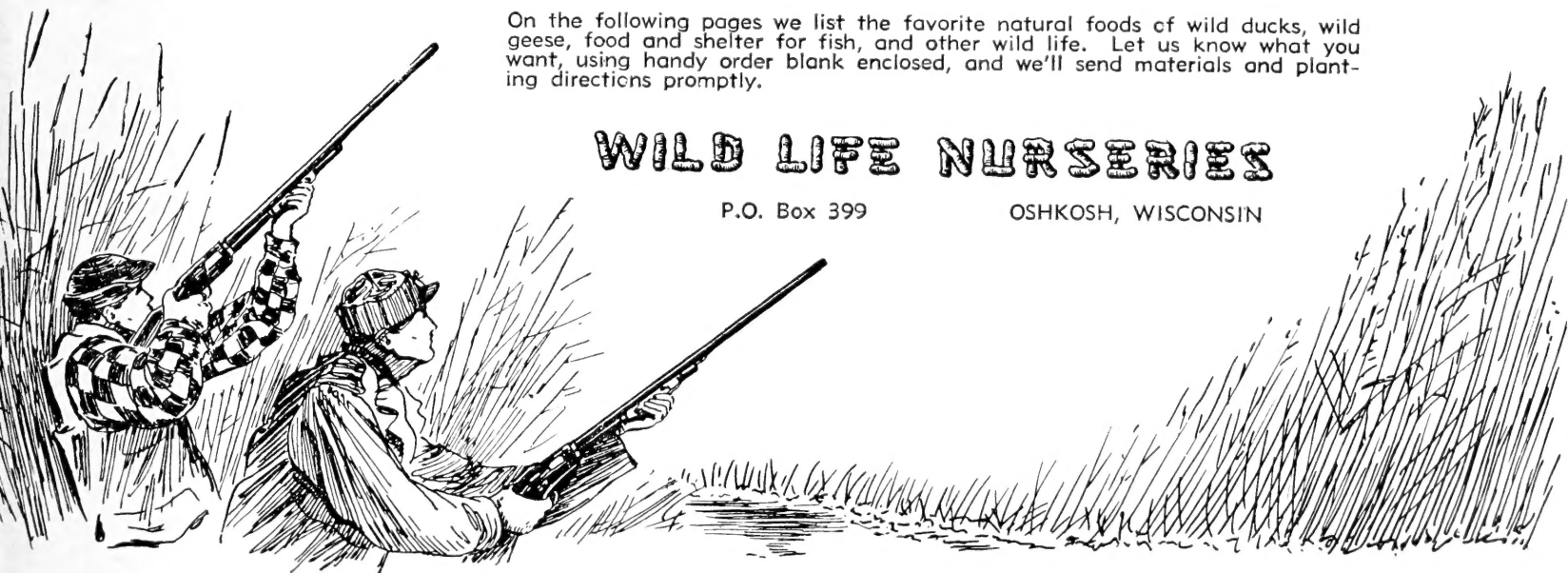
in to feed on the ripened grains and seeds, tender roots, tubers and shoots, as well as the crisp foilage of these natural food plants—foods successfully used for over 50 years.

On the following pages we list the favorite natural foods of wild ducks, wild geese, food and shelter for fish, and other wild life. Let us know what you want, using handy order blank enclosed, and we'll send materials and planting directions promptly.

WILD LIFE NURSERIES

P.O. Box 399

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN





FOODS BEST SUITED TO YOUR LOCALITY AND CONDITIONS

PLANT NOW

PLANT THIS COMING SPRING!

PLANT LEGAL
NATURAL FOODS TO

Attract and Hold Wild Ducks!

WILD LIFE NURSERIES

P. O. BOX 399

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN



FOR MOIST SHORES AND MARSHES
to 1 FOOT OF WATER

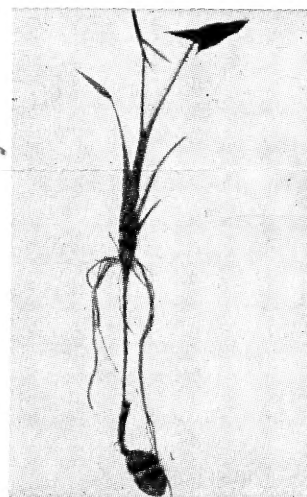
GIANT BUR REED
(*Sarganium eurycarpum*)

Excellent food and cover for Mallards, Black Ducks, Pintails, Teal, Bluebills, Wood Ducks. Grows throughout U. S. in marshy, muddy locations—to 1 ft. water. Holds banks, dams. Stands drought. SEED—10 lbs. (plants 1 acre) \$8.50; 2 lbs., \$3. ROOTS, plant 1000 per acre—1000, \$25; 300, \$9; 100, \$3.50.

WAPATO DUCK POTATO

(*Sagittaria latifolia*)

Wild ducks of all kinds, and Canada Geese feed eagerly on the seeds and tender tubers or "potatoes" this plant produces in abundance. Makes food over long season, until the freezeup. Wapato grows in marshy places, to 1 ft. water (sometimes deeper), throughout U. S. and Canada. Plant 1000 tubers per acre. TUBERS, 1000, \$20; 300, \$7.50; 100, \$3.



THREE-SQUARE BULRUSH
(*Scripus americanus*)

Produces an abundance of seeds important as food for many wild ducks and geese. Grows in sandy soils along lake shores, streams or marshes. Prefers less than 2 ft. water — fresh, brackish, moderately alkaline. ROOTS, 1000 plants 1 acre. 1000, \$30; 100, \$5.

SWEET FLAG
(*Acorus calamus*)

This another excellent cover plant that is one of the finest natural food plants for Muskrats. It is also important cover for waterfowl, providing nesting sites. It grows in low, marshy, muddy areas much the same as Bur Reed. ROOTS plant 1000 per acre, 1000, \$25; 300, \$9; 100, \$3.50.

MARSH SMARTWEED (*P. Muhlenbergii*)
For planting on marshy soil, shores, shallow fresh or mildly alkaine water. Withstands Flooding and drought well. ROOTS, plant 1500 per acre. 1000, \$25; 300, \$9; 100, \$3.50.

NODDING SMARTWEED

Grows in moist rich soil, on exposed flats, and in shallow fresh or slightly alkaline marshes. SEED—40 lbs. (sows 1 acre) 10 lbs. \$12. PLANTS 1500 per acre, 1000 \$28.00; 100, \$5.00.

WATER SMARTWEED (*Polygonum* sp.)

For planting on muddy shores, and in up to 3 ft. fresh, moderately acid, or mildly alkaline water. Plant 1500 roots or plants per acre. 1000, \$25; 300, \$9; 100, \$4.

SWAMP SMARTWEED (*P. hydropiperoides*)

Grows on moist margins, marshes and in shallow fresh or moderately acid (soft) water, preferable not over 6 or 8 inches deep. Withstands shade. Plant 1500 roots or plants per acre. 1000, \$25; 300, \$9; 100, \$4.

SALT MARSH BULRUSH

For salt marshes, low areas where water is brackish—stands salt water tides. SEEDS, sow 10 lbs. per acre. 2 lbs., \$3; 10 lbs., \$6. ROOTS, (plant 1200 per acre) 1000, \$35; 300, \$12; 100, \$5.

WAMPEE (DUCK CORN)
(*Peltandra virginica*)

Excellent duck food — especially attractive to Wood Ducks and other marsh ducks. Grows in swampy lands and to 1 ft. soft (acid) or slightly brackish water throughout E. U. S., E. Missouri, Okla., La., E. Texas. Will grow in soft or acid water. Withstands shade. PURE SEED, plant 10 lbs. per acre. 10 lbs., \$8; \$1.00 per lb.

PLANTS, set 1½ to 2 ft. apart. 1000, \$38; 300, \$12; 100, \$5.

WILD REED (Canes) (*Phragmites*)

Excellent blinds, cover for wild ducks. Grows 4 to 7 ft. high, on lowlands, and to 2 ft. water. Plant 1200 roots per acre. 1000, \$28; 300, \$10; 100, \$5.

REED CANARY GRASS (*Phalaris*)

Sow on banks, shores, moist lands, or well-drained land, or in few inches water. Grows in up to 2 ft. water. Perennial. Excellent food for Muskrats; cover for wild ducks. Excellent food and shelter for fish. Soil-binder—retards erosion and washing of shores, banks, dams. SEED, 6 lbs. sows 1 acre. 6 lbs., \$6; 100 lbs., \$70.

SOUTHERN-GROWN SMARTWEED

Plant in shallow water, muddy or sandy bottom, using 5 bu. per acre. \$6. per bu.; 5 bu. \$25.

SALICORNIA

(*Salicornia europaea*)

Produces an abundance of seeds which all species of wild ducks eat. Favorite for Mallards, Black-ducks and Sprig. Thrives on strongly saline or alkaline flats, low ground, marshy places, without much water. Plant 4 bu. per acre. Bu., \$10; 4 bu., \$32.

SPARTINA (Cord Grass)

Fine cover and blinds, also providing some food for ducks. Plant 1500 roots per acre, in marshy meadows, salt marshes, along dikes, bank. Good cover for Pheasants. ROOTS, 1000, \$30; 300, \$11; 100, \$5.

FALSE BITTERSWEET

(*Solanum dulcamara*)

Excellent food for wild ducks, pheasant, woodcock, snipe. Grows on moist or dry soil, stream banks, swales, bogs, watersides. Ornamental—attractive purple flowers, red berries. ROOTS, 100, \$15; 25, \$5; 10, \$3.

WATER CRESS

(*Sysyrium nasturtium-aquaticum*)

Mighty tasty to man and bird. Also an excellent plant for trout streams. Plant the young plants in Spring or Fall or spring-fed streams containing lime. Soft mud and sand bottom preferred and water 2 inches to 10 inches. The leaves of these plants may be used in sandwiches or salads on the table and Water Cress will attract and hold the ducks. \$6 per bu.; 5 bu (plants 1 acre) \$25.

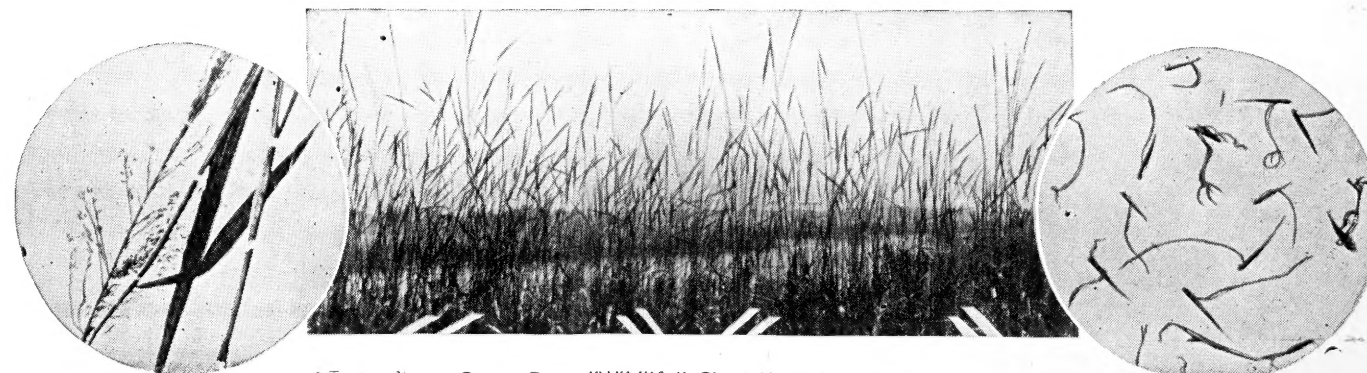
Giant Wild Rice Brings in the Ducks!

One of the most famous and best known of the natural foods for wild ducks is the Wild Rice.

Mallards, Pintails, Black Ducks, Teal, Canada Geese and other waterfowl fly hundreds of miles to beds of Wild Rice, where they feast eagerly on the ripened grain. Excellent cover.

Giant Wild Rice grows in a few inches to 2½ ft. fresh water, with sufficient change to prevent stagnancy, on mud or muck bottom.

Large, fully-ripened seed of high germination. \$24 per bu. (sows ½ acre); \$7.50 per pk.; 2 qts. \$3. Young plants, (plant 1500 per acre), 1000 \$18; 300, \$6; 100, \$3.



GIANT WILD RICE
Flower, Leaf and Seed Head

Grown From "Wildlife" Giant Wild Rice Seed

Sprouted Seeds
Showing High Germination

PLANT IN 1 to 3 FEET OF WATER

GIANT WILD RICE—(See bottom page 2)

PICKEREL PLANT (*Pontederia cordata*)

Attractive plant with spikes of purple flowers. Wild ducks feed on seeds. Plant in 1 to 3 ft. fresh hard or soft water, quiet bays, ponds, streams, marshes, preferably on soft bottom. Use 750 roots per acre. **ROOTS**, 100, \$12.50; 25, \$4.

DEEP WATER DUCK POTATO

(*Sagittaria rigida*)

The tubers this plant produces in abundance are favorite food of Bluebills and other diving ducks. Grows in 1 to 3 ft. water, on soft mud bottom, slow-flowing streams, ponds, lakes, marshes. **TUBERS**, (plant 1000 per acre). 1000, \$30; 300, \$11; 100, 5.*

HORNED POND PLANT

(*Zannichellia palustis*)

A great duck food wherever planted throughout the U.S. and Canada. Adapted to wide range of conditions. Grows in ponds, lakes, streams, springs in 1 to 3 ft. fresh, brackish, salt, alkaline waters. Does best on mud bottom, but has grown on sandy soil. Persists in spite of carp. Plant 10 bu. per acre. **PLANTS**, bu. \$5; 5 bu., \$19; 10 bu., \$36. Furnished year-around.

TUBEROUS WHITE WATER LILY

Bluebills, Teal and 17 other species wild ducks feed on the seeds produced. Plant 750 tubers per acre, in 1 to 3 ft. water, preferably soft mud bottom. **TUBERS**, 100, \$7; 300, \$18; 750, \$36.*

BANANA WATERLILY (*C. mexicana*)

Important duck food to plant throughout South, including California. Ducks eat roots, tubers, seed. Plant 750 roots or plants per acre in 1 to 2 ft. fresh or slightly salt water, on rich bottom. **ROOTS**, 1000, \$75; 100, \$10.

GREAT BULRUSH (*Scirpus acutus*)

Seeds are excellent food for ducks. Stands wave action; protects dams, banks, eroding shores; checks silt movement. Grows 5 to 7 ft. high; making excellent blinds; cover for waterfowl. Plant 1000 roots per acre in 6 inches to 4 ft. water. **ROOTS**, 1000, \$28; 300, \$11; 100, \$4.

DUCK MEATS

Quick-growing — reproduce rapidly and withstand a lot of feeding by a lot of ducks. Make food soon as sown in water—grow year after year. Do not root in soil, but float in water over any kind of bottom. Scatter among reeds, rushes, or flooded brush.

Submerged (Star) Duck Meat. Scatter 12 bu. per A., in fresh hard, or moderately soft (acid) waters. Bu., \$6; 12 bu., \$48; 25 bu., \$75.

Big Ducks Meat—Excellent to sow throughout U.S. and Canada. Floats on top water. Bu., \$6; 6 bu. (sows 1 acre), \$24.

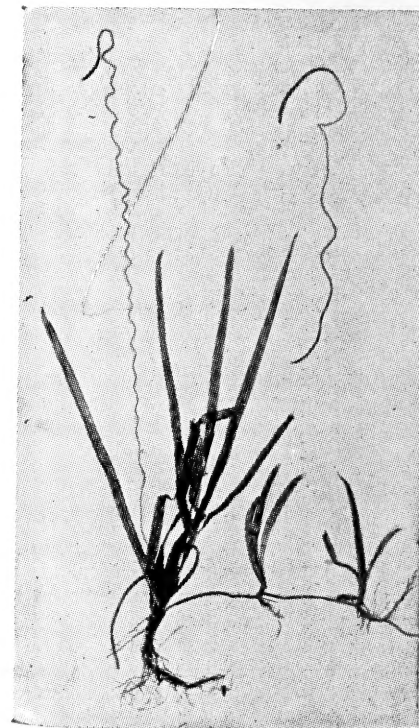
PLANT IN 1½ to 6 or 8 FEET OF WATER

WILD CELERY

(*Vallisneria spiralis*)

The best way to attract more Canvasbacks, Redheads, Bluebills and other diving ducks, is to establish good beds of Wild Celery—they love to feed on the tender roots, shoots, and leaves. Excellent for fish. Easy to grow throughout U.S. and Canada in 1 to 6 ft. hard fresh or slightly brackish, fairly clear water, on sand or coarse silt, fertile bottom—needs change of water — stands some waves and current. Plant

1000 roots per acre. **ROOTS**, 1000, \$20; 300, \$7.50; 100, \$3.*



SAGO POND PLANT

(*Potamogeton pectinatus*)

One of the best all-round duck foods in North America. Canvasbacks, Redheads, Mallards, Pintails, Black Ducks, Wild Geese, Swan, and many other waterfowl eagerly feed on the seeds, tender tubers, and all parts of plant. Food and shelter for fish.

Plant throughout the U.S. and Canada in hard fresh, brackish or alkaline water, 1½ to 8 ft. deep, on sandy or mud soil. Stands considerable current and wave action. Carp-resistant. Plant 1000 tubers per acre. **TUBERS**, 1000, \$25; 100, \$5.*

LONGLEAF POND PLANT (*P. americanus*)

Excellent food for ducks, food and shelter for fish. Grows in 2 to 5 ft. water. Stands floods and drought. **PLANTS**, bu. \$6; 3 bu., \$15; 5 bu. (plants 1 acre), \$20.

WIDGEON GRASS (*Ruppia*)

Excellent wild duck food for brackish and alkaline waters. Grows submerged. Plant in 1 to 6 ft. water, preferably on soft bottom. 6 bu. plants 1 acre. **PLANTS**, bu., \$10; 10 bu. or more \$8 bu.

WATER SHIELD (*Brasenia schreberi*)

Attracts Mallards, Black Ducks, Pintails and many other varieties of ducks. Valuable fish food and cover. Grows in 1 to 5 ft. acid or neutral waters. **ROOTS** or **PLANTS**, 1000, \$28; 300, \$12; 100, \$5.*

*Roots and Tubers weighted, ready to drop into the water, @ .50 per 100

MUSKGRASS

All parts of the plant eaten by many kinds of ducks. Grows submerged throughout U.S. and Canada, in hard fresh, brackish or alkaline water a few inches to 30 ft. deep (depending on clarity of water). Excellent for fish—low-growing, does not interfere with fishing. PLANTS, bu., \$6; 5 bu. (sows 1 acre), \$25.

ELODEA (Carp-resisting)

Quick-growing duck and fish food. Ducks eat seeds (small fruits) and leaves. Our guaranteed fresh plants produce vigorous growth. Plant in 1 to 8 ft. water, on mud, loam bottom. \$6 per bu.; 12 bu. (plant 1 acre), \$48.

COONTAIL

Quick-growing, submerged floating duck and fish food. Excellent shelter for game fish, harbors the aquatic insects and animal life fish eat. Ducks eat seeds and foilage. Scatter in shady or sunny places throughout U.S. and Canada, in rather quiet, sheltered spots, over any kind of bottom. \$6 bu.; 12 bu. (sows 1 acre), \$48.

NAIAS or BUSHY PONDWEED

(*Naias flexilis*)

This is a combination duck and fish food plant that will grow almost anywhere in the U.S. and Canada in fresh or brackish waters. It will attract and hold the Teal, Mallards and Pintails besides many other varieties of ducks that feed on the tiny seeds produced by these plants. Makes food and shelter for fish. Low-growing. Does not interfere with fishing. We furnish these plants covered with well ripened seeds in the Fall only. Order early to avoid disappointment. \$6 per bu.; 5 bu. (plants 1 acre), \$25.

BASSWEED - READHEAD GRASS

(*P. richardsonii*)

Wild ducks feed on its seeds, rootstocks and other vegetative portions of the plants. Grows in fresh, brackish, alkaline lakes, ponds, streams, in 1 to 6 ft. of water, on mud or sandy soils. Excellent food for marsh and diving ducks. Makes food and shelter for bass and other game fish. ROOTS, plant 1000 per acre. 1000, \$22; 300, \$9; 100, \$4.*

IMPROVE YOUR FISHING

When stocking your waters with game fish, be SURE to establish plenty of natural food and shelter for them, afforded by the aquatic plants listed in the foregoing pages. These plants support and encourage production of the small aquatic insect and animal life game fish feed on. The shelter afforded by these plants is vitally important to baby fish, insuring many more of them reaching maturity.



wild Life Foods *insure* good hunting

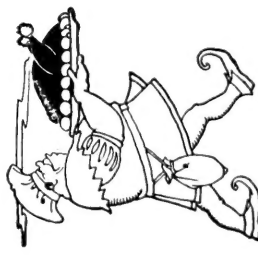
Many sportsmen are establishing their own private shooting areas for pheasants, quail and other game. However, the finest cover in the country will not hold the birds that are stocked on these areas unless there is also an abundance of food. We have specialized in supplying only the very finest, proven favorite foods of game and all our materials are covered with our regular GUARANTEE to produce what you consider a very satisfactory growth, so why experiment? Our natural foods will keep the game on your place from wandering off to supply sport for someone else at your expense and these same foods will serve to attract game from miles around and hold them on your place to insure you the very best of sport. You have an investment in equipment and in your place, so why not realize the most from it by insuring plenty of birds by planting their favorite foods to hold and attract them?

DUCK HUNTERS! AWAKE!

Do your part to INCREASE THE DUCK POPULATION by establishing natural feeding, nesting and breeding grounds at your own water and marsh areas—stock waters near you. If you want MORE DUCKS, and BETTER SPORT, you'll have to do some SOWING, in order to do some REAPING. PRODUCTION of ducks must be increased to provide the present generation of sportsmen and posterity with an ever-abundant supply of wild ducks. Man must help Nature produce a **bigger crop of ducks**. YOU provide a natural habitat, natural nesting and breeding grounds, well stocked with natural foods (for Ducks Must Eat), and more wild ducks will nest and rear their young. — UTILIZE OUR TREMENDOUS NATURAL REPRODUCTIVE FORCES by providing conditions favorable for reproduction.

Plantings of shoreline and shallow-water duck foods protect shore lines, conserve water areas, provide natural nesting sites, shelter for young ducklings, and plenty of food!

WILD RICE FOR TABLE USE!



Fancy Parched Wild Rice for Table Use. 1 lb. makes 15 generous servings. POSTPAID, \$2.95 per lb. Recipes in each package.
Try a pound today!

WILD DUCK MILLET (Echinochloa crus-Galli)

Another of the finest natural attractions for wild ducks, geese, quail, doves, song birds, for planting in most every section, of the country. May be planted on mud flats, around the edges of any water areas or on fields adjacent to your duck ponds, and may be planted on areas left exposed by receding waters; excellent where Fall rains flood planted areas.



A typical growth from our Wild Duck Millet Seed, near Chandler, Ill. Lower picture shows duck food produced 55 days after planting area pictured at top. Please note size of seed heads.

We recommend a progressive planting from early in the season until about August 10th to insure an abundance of food available from the very beginning of the season. The result will be a stand of the finest food for the ducks that will not only attract the birds in flocks, but will hold them and give you some of the finest sport you have ever had.

Quick growing—it matures in about 60 days.

GRADE A1 Seed, free of any objectionable weed seeds. 100 lbs. (sows 4 acres) \$18; 25 lbs., \$5.

VINES, TREES, PLANTS FOR UPLAND GAME and SONG BIRDS—ORNAMENTAL

Produce Fruits, Nuts, Berries, Seeds
Order NOW for EARLY Spring Planting.
Excellent Winter Foods—Natural Cover

WILD GRAPE VINES—Summer Grape, Winter Grape. (Include some of each for food over long season). Excellent food, cover for Quail, Pheasant, Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Wild Turkey, Ducks, Song Birds. VINES: 100, \$18; 25, \$5; 10, \$3.

FALSE BITTERSWEET—See page 2.

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET (Celastrus scandens). Its bright red-orange berries are favorite food of Quail, Grouse, Song Birds. Ornamental. Winter bouquets. Vines, 100, \$18; 25, \$5; 10, \$3.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (Ampelopsis). Cover and food for Pheasants, Grouse, and other Game and Song Birds. Winter food. VINES, 100, \$25; 10, \$5.

AMERICAN BEECHNUT (Fagus americana) tree. Ornamental. Seeds excellent food for Squirrels, Wild Turkey, Grouse, Quail. TREES, 1 to 2 1/2 ft. 100, \$25; 10, \$5.

PARTRIDGE BERRY (Mitchella repens). Bright red berries very attractive to Ruffed Grouse, Quail, Fox, Raccoon, Song Birds. Grows in moist, sandy, leafmold, acid soil, sun or shade. PLANT SODS, 50, \$25; 10, \$10.

BLUE WATER IRIS, for moist meadows, waterside, pool border, bog gardens. Pretty blue flowers. Benefit fish, frogs, muskrats, wildfowl, marsh birds. ROOTS, 1000, \$30; 300, \$12; 100, \$4.50.

BUTTON BUSH (Cephalanthus occidentalis) Excellent food for Mallards and upland game birds. Plant along edges of ponds, streams, marshes. ROOTS, 100, \$25; 10, \$5.

MARSH MALLOW (Hibiscus) Its seeds eagerly eaten by Mallards, Pintails and other ducks. Withstands floods. Plant 2 to 4 ft. apart in moist soil, shallow water, uplands having moisture. ROOTS, 100, \$25; 10, \$5.

ROSA MULTIFLORA
This is a living fence and can be used for cattle. Its dense growth furnishes ideal cover for all types of wild life. Fruits eaten by many types of birds. Easy to grow. ROOTS, 100, \$10; 10, \$3.